HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1820. No. 8.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Pianos Forte.

THEY are both new, and will be sold cheap for cash. A Negro Girl of an age from twelve to fifteen years, would be taken in part payment. Application must be made immediately.

Inquire of the Printer.

March 15. 6tf

NOTICE.

JAMES & Anderson Mebane gave unto the subscriber sometime in the month of May, 1818, a bond for the sum of four hundred dollars, due one day after date, which bond I have either lost or mislaid, so that I cannot find it at present. There is a credit on the bond, October 22d, 1818, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and another credit in January, 1820, for between four and five dollars, which still leaves a balance unpaid. I do therefore forewarn the said James & Anderson Mebane from paying the said balance to any person but myself, as I have never traded or assigned the said bond to any person whatever.

Joseph Armstrong.

Back Creek, Orange County,
March 21, 1820. 7—3w

The celebrated Horse

OSTRICH,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April and end the first day of August; on Monday and Tuesday of each week at James Morrow's, on Cane creek; on Wednesday in each week at James Hutchison's, esq; and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced price of four dollars the leap, the cash to be paid at the time of service; six dollars the season, if paid at any time within the season, otherwise eight dollars will be charged for the season; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal, which money will become due as soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

PEDIGREE.

Ostrich, a beautiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high, was thirteen years old last July, was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklenburg, in the state of Virginia; was gotten by the imported horse Wrangler, and came out of the celebrated mare Miss Fidget, her sire the imported Sterling, her dam by Old Mousetrap.

John Mason.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who think proper to send their mares to the subscriber at Mason Hall, are informed that their mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis.

March 2, 1820. 5—3m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.
Feb. 28, 1820. 4

CASH STORE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a store in Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by him, where he offers for sale on very low terms for cash, a very considerable assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

among which are,

A large assortment of superfine, fine, and coarse broad cloths, superfine and fine cassimeres, bed, duple and Dutch blankets, coatings, vestings, white and coloured plains, flannels and baises, cassimere and Canton crape shawls, collicos, bombazetts, cotton hose, black silk handkerchiefs, an assortment of guns, some of which are of a very superior quality; trace chains, weeding hoes, frying pans, anvils, vices, sledge and hand hammers, bellows pipes and bands, crawley and blistered steel, carpenter's planes, imported waggon boxes, patent cuting knives and scythe blades, and a very large assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Kirkland, Webb & Co. have always on hand a considerable quantity of skirting, bridle, bag, upper and sole leather.

I wish to employ a sober, steady young man, who can come well recommended, and who has been brought up to the mercantile business, and is a good accountant.

Wm. Kirkland.

Hillsborough, Feb. 23. 3—3w

NOTICE.

THE attention of the public is requested to the following statement. On the evening of Saturday the 19th instant, the house of the subscriber, on Swift creek, was entered during her absence, by John Bryan, and a *free* mulattoe girl named Dicey Moore, the daughter of Lydia Moore, was forcibly taken and carried away in a chair by the said Bryan. It is believed that he has a forged bill of sale for the girl, purporting to have been executed by her mother, and it is feared that he has carried the girl to the south, with the intention of selling her. Dicey Moore has lived with the subscriber ever since she was fifteen months old, and the fact of her freedom can be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. She is now about seventeen years old, five feet high, with a yellowish complexion, thick bushy hair, and wears rings in her ears.

Bryan is about six feet high, has blue eyes, is a little round shouldered, and has a long nose.

The editors of southern papers are requested to give the foregoing an insertion in their respective papers, as possibly it may save from a state of slavery this girl, who has an unquestionable right to her freedom.

Catharine Free.

Swift Creek, Craven County,
February 25, 1820. 5tf

JAMES ANDREWS,

TAILOR

AND LADIES' DRESS MAKER,

GRATEFUL for past favours, has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he has determined to offer them his professional services, and being possessed of a perfect knowledge of that late discovery, the art of cutting to fit the human shape, he earnestly solicits their patronage, and assures them that all orders will be executed in the first style.

Uniforms of every description made in a superior manner.

Ladies' dresses made with taste and elegance.

He will be regularly supplied from New York with the newest London and American fashions.

Feb. 10. 1 tf

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

WANTED,

A DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a small family, situated within a convenient distance from the court-house, in Hillsborough. Possession would be required in March.

Inquire of the Printer.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

"Among the natural rights, some are, in their very nature, unalienable, because no equivalent can be given or received for them."

Const. New Hampshire.

The view of the operation of state insolvent laws, having been hastily commenced in this paper on the 23d, by stating some of their distressing effects; the subject will now be concluded by an attempt to shew—"That these laws do not enforce the provisions of our constitution, nor protect the unalienable rights and priveleges of our citizens."

The Declaration of Independence says, "Men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: that to secure these rights governments are instituted."

Our constitutions secure to our citizens "certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are, those of enjoying and defending life and liberty: of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness;" and one of them emphatically declares, that "among the natural rights, some are, in their nature, unalienable, because no equivalent can be given or received for them."

Thus have the deep foundations of love of country and love of government, been solemnly laid and sacredly guarded: and sustain in awful grandeur the superstructure of our liberties.—And is this to be thrown in ruins by the squabbling of traffic? Shall state laws stalk from the grinding house like Sampson, strong and blind, grope for the pillars of our constitutions, and whelm all within their influence in undistinguishing destruction?

Are our great chartered rights to be withheld because of the conflicting operations of distant regulation and outrage? Or because foreigners give heedless credit to our merchants? Or because one citizen has incautiously trusted another? Or because of disastrous voyages? Or because of the flood of European goods that has overwhelmed many of our traders and most enterprising manufacturers? Or because of fires, tempests, pestilence, or any of those visitations which fall on the just and on the unjust?

A credit in trade is a concurrent act: it is not the act alone of the man who buys (often from necessity)—he who sells, which is always to make money, has his option—ought the indiscretion of the seller to enable him to deprive the buyer of the rights guaranteed by our constitutions? Ought it to give him the fearful power of taking from the state a useful, industrious, and patriotic citizen, and of changing him into a despised animal without rights, and without hope, and degrading him in a manner abhorred by the laws of every other country?

Foreign merchants who fail in debt to our citizens are released by the laws of their country, and become again free and useful members to the community with the least possible delay; their interest in the prosperity, order, and welfare of their country never ceases for a moment.

American merchants who fail in debt to foreigners, are never released—they are compelled to seek a doubtful precarious subsistence, to become demoralized, from the necessity of covering their furniture and little earnings under borrowed names: the prosperity and welfare of all around them only renders their situation more conspicuously wretched: every motive to love of country, to love of government, and to patriotism, may become extinct from the constant pressure of their own misery, and viewing the prosperity and importance of worse men. Their foreign creditors may tear from them every vestige of property the moment it is acquired, and when health fails or infirmities advance, the wretched debtor and those dependent on him, become a charge to public or private charity.

With what a wise jealousy does our constitutions guard against privileges and titles; yet where is there a more destructive privilege than giving to our prosperous citizens the monopoly of trade and the right of holding the unfortunate to perpetual bondage? Events in Europe have ruined many of our citizens, and these same events have made immense fortunes for others; is it wise to confirm the fearful distinction made in families here by those distant events?—distinctions as absolute as could be given by titles and privileges. Laws should remedy evils, not perpetuate them.

When a man takes credit, he binds his property—does he pledge his liberty?

Will congress continue to foreign agents the power of holding thousands of useful and enterprising citizens in bondage without end? Will they be deaf to the cries of those wretched men who are ground to the earth by their more fortunate neighbours? Will they condemn all the honest insolvents of the United States, to the punishment of the fraudulent uncertificated bankrupt of England?

How would the guardians of our rights consider a man who should take from his debtor an obligation expressed in these words:

Six months after date I promise to pay A. B. or order, without defalcation, one hundred dollars; and if by the visitations of Providence, or through the evils of this life, I should be unable fully to pay the same, I hereby pledge myself, body and soul, to be imprisoned at the pleasure of the said A. B. and to surrender to him every thing I have in the world, and I bind myself forever thereafter to consider the state as my jail; and while health and strength are afforded, to labour for the sole benefit and advantage of the said A. B. his heirs and assigns, not holding in my own right a bed to lie upon, or a cradle for my child, without the special permission of the said A. B. and when health may fail or infirmities approach, I engage that neither I, nor my wife, nor my children, shall become chargeable to the said A. B. his heirs or assigns, but will throw myself and all those dependent on me, upon public or private charity. Value received, Philadelphia, 25th December, 1819.

$100. C. D.

Still, such is the contact which our laws recognise, yet if it was in those words, no court would entertain it. The rights here surrendered, they would say, "are in their nature unalienable, because no equivalent can be given or received for them," and it would be dismissed as altogether unconstitutional and illegal.

A man who in Europe would in a few weeks be restored to liberty, and re-established in his rights of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing his own happiness, is here kept for life a moving cancer in the body politic, destroying that substance which he cannot produce, eating that bread which he is not permitted to earn.

A criminal cannot be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence. Yet how often are a man's little comforts and subsistence torn from him for the same misfortune.

A criminal has a right to be heard, and has council provided for him, and can demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, &c. nor can he be deprived of liberty or of the right of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and pursuing his own happiness, but by the judgment of his peers.—Are these advantages secured to insolvents?

Excessive fines shall not be imposed. Is it not excessive to hold a man to the payment of debts, after he has given up to his creditors every thing he possessed in the world, and when these creditors are convinced that he never can pay them? All fines and forfeitures, the consequence of crime, may be remitted by the executive, but there is no remission yet provided for the consequence of misfortune.

Cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted. Is it not a cruel punishment to tear from a man the subsistence and comforts of his family as often as they are acquired? or compel him to demoralize himself by evading the law in order to protect them?

The slave and his family are fed, sheltered and clothed by their owner.

The insolvent must feed, clothe, and shelter his family, yet dare not fairly and aboveboard, possess the means of doing it.

Neither the slave nor his ancestors have tasted the sweets of freedom, and are insensible of its loss.

Many of the insolvents fought for the liberty of that country where they are now held in a state of thraldom unknown in any other community.

Almost every crime may be commuted by labour and confinement. What commutes for debt? Nothing but that debt which we all must pay.

Murder and misfortune are two offences which death must expiate! but the murderer, as the less atrocious, may be pardoned by the executive, but who is to pardon the forlorn object of pitiless misfortune?

Forlorn indeed thou art and destitute! I mark the agitating rendings of thy heart, while thy hapless family stretch forth their hands from the waters of desolation, and piteously cling to thee for protection and succour. Yet the bed where "nature's sweet restorer" assuages, the agony of thy lacerated bosom, and stills the sobs of the patient partner of thy woe: the cradle where reposes thy loved infant "in misery doubly dear:" and the table which bears thy bitter pittance, often provided by the commisseration of a pitying friend, shall all be torn from thee the moment they are thine.

The endearing sound "it is my own," must not pass my lips; this consolation shall never reach thy heart.

Losses and misfortune have forever ruined thy credit. Thy integrity is tarnished to the eye of many a "fat and greasy citizen," because thou hast complied with the laws of thy country, for as "charity covers a multitude of sins," so does calamity obscure many virtues. The state is thy prison; beyond it thou art an outlaw. Thou canst acquire neither liberty, property, nor reputation, nor pursue thy own happiness. Thy life is passed in unavailing efforts, in unceasing struggles,

"Throwing buckets into empty wells,
"And growing old in drawing nothing up."

Still thou bowest with resignation, beneath the chastening hand of Heaven, but the hoof of thy country grindeth thee to the earth.

And do the insolvents of the United States yet snore in their chains?

Why do they not rouse and respectfully solicit the national legislature, who only waits to hear their voice to restore to them their unforfeited, unalienable rights.

Have their miseries sunk them below effort?

Are they so paralized as not to have vitality sufficient among them to resist putrefaction?

Can they crawl no further than to the Juggernaut of state laws that is crushing them by thousands!

"and peep about
"To find themselves dishonorable graves!"

My interrupted and unpractised hand shall sketch this view no further. Does any wish to see the original? Let him search the freest and most enlightened nation on earth, for there only can he find it. Does he want the best lights? Let him go among the fountains whence flow the congregated streams of justice, humanity and benevolence, that coursing far and wide expands itself only in distant regions; or let him stand where one-eyed Philanthropy sheds the milk of human kindness over the "scarlet" of crime 'till it is made "as wool," and where no solitary drop is vouchsafed to mitigate the sufferings of the desolate child of misfortune. I.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 9.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee on foreign relations, delivered in the following report:

The committee to whom has been referred so much of the president's message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to foreign affairs, respectfully report,

That their attention was directed, immediately upon their appointment, to the state of the relations of the United States with Spain, and that their delay in making a report upon them must be attributed to their wish "to afford an opportunity to such friendly communications, during the present session of congress," as the government of Spain had authorized us to expect. They thought it better that congress should postpone its determination until events might enable it to make that definitive, than that it should pass a contingent act for authorizing measures which it was not proposed immediately to execute; that it should found its determination upon relations ascertained to exist, than upon a calculation of events which might be expected to occur during its sitting.

But more than a year has passed since the signature of the treaty by which it was proposed to terminate the long differences between the United States and Spain. More than six months since the appointment of a new minister from Spain, who was "forthwith" to make known to the United States the intentions of his government, and we have advanced so far in the session as to make it necessary to propose, without further delay, any measure on which it is expected that congress shall act before its adjournment.

The committee will not attempt to add any thing to the exposition of the rights of the United States and the obligations of Spain, which is contained in the correspondence between the two governments. We can hardly expect from continued negotiation, the result which has been claimed for [illegible] years, and promised for eighteen months, which has been a second time disappointed, and a second time withheld. Such a treaty negotiation, the signature of which seems to be a mere incident, and not its term.

For the spoliations which have been committed upon the property of our citizens, for the invasion of our soil, for the weakness or partiality which has

made a Spanish territory the place of rendezvous and encampment of an enemy, and which has still more lately permitted the Indian inhabitants of that territory, (whom Spain was bound by treaty to restrain) to engage in savage hostilities against us; for all these acts of war, a people less attached to peace would seek redress only by war. To capture and confiscate the ships and property of the wrong-doer, would be admitted to be a policy of mildness and forbearance. But, by such reprisals, the government that does the wrong suffers less than the unoffending subject. It seems a more just reprisal to occupy the province which has been made an instrument of injury, which has been designated by Spain herself as the fund for our indemnity, and whose occupation by the United States, will stop the accumulation of claims for compensation and redress, which the misgovernment of that neglected colony continually produces. The committee submit to the house a bill to authorize the president of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein.

There appears too much reason to believe, from the mistake of the Spanish negotiator, as to the dates of the Spanish grants, which it was intended to annul, if the projected treaty had been ratified, that the crown lands in Florida may be insufficient to provide the expected indemnity for our losses. But these may be applied, as far as they will go, to the compensation of our citizens, and for the excess of our claim, Spain, by whose act the domain of Florida has been rendered inadequate, must expect us to look westward. Perhaps, when our attention is thus forced to a direction more interesting to Spain, her government may at last admit that it is as much her interest as ours, that the just claims of the United States should be provided for by friendly convention, and we may hope that the next treaty between the two nations may be executed as well a signed.

The following bill accompanied the report:

Be it enacted, &c. That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to take possession of, and occupy, the territories of East and West Florida, and the appendages and appurtenances thereof; and he is hereby authorized, for that purpose, to employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and the militia of any state, which he may deem necessary.

And be it further enacted, That until the end of the next session of congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same territories shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the president of the United States shall direct, for maintaining of said inhabitants of said territories in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion; and the laws of the United States relative to the collection of the revenue, and the importation of persons of colour, shall be extended to said territories; and the president of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized, within the term aforesaid, to establish such districts for the collection of the revenue, and during the recess of congress to appoint such officers, whose commissions shall expire at the end of the next session of congress, to enforce the said laws, as to him shall seem expedient.

And be it further enacted, That the sum of —— dollars is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the president of the United States.

The bill was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The resolution lying on the table to authorize the publication of part of the secret journal of congress, under the articles of confederation, and the amendments reported thereto by the select committee, being read, were concurred in by the house, and the resolution, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The following message was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I transmit to the house of representatives, in pursuance of their resolution of the 22d of last month, a report from the secretary of state, with the papers containing the information requested by that resolution.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 20, 1820.

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned, secretary of state, to whom has been referred the resolution of the house of representatives of the 22d ultimo, requesting the president to impart to that house any communications touching the Florida treaty which have not heretofore been communicated, and the communication of which, in his opinion, may not be prejudicial to the interests of the United States, has the honor of submitting to the president the papers containing the information in possession of this department requested by the resolution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Department of State, 7th March, 1820.

[The documents accompanying this report were ordered to be printed.]

Military Appropriations.—Fortifications.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill appropriating monies for the support of the military establishment for the year 1820.

The whole of the remainder of the day was occupied on this bill, and principally on the subject of the appropriation for fortifications.

The debate resulted in fixing on 800,000 dollars as the amount of appropriation for fortifications, for the present year, being the sum recommended by the committee of ways and means.

Before finishing the consideration of this bill, the committee rose (at four o'clock) and the house adjourned.

Friday, March 10.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, it was

Resolved, That the committee of the whole house who have under consideration the bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1820, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the military academy at West Point, in the state of New York; also of repealing all laws in relation to said academy, from and after the first day of May next, and exposing to sale to the highest bidder all the property of the United States, in and about the same, in such manner as may be directed by the president of the United States.

The bill from the senate for changing the mode of disposing of the public lands from credit to cash; and the bill, also from the senate, for extending the time for payment for the public lands, &c. were twice read, and referred to the committee on public lands.

The engrossed resolution directing the publication of the secret journal of the old congress, from the treaty of 1783, to the commencement of the government, was read a third time, and passed.

The house having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the military appropriation bill—

Mr. Cobb withdrew the motion which he yesterday offered to amend the bill, under the impression that it had better be annexed to the bill making the civil appropriations for the current year.

Mr. Cocke inquired from the chairman of the committee of ways and means, what portion of the appropriations contained in this bill related to the expenses of the expedition up the Missouri river—his object being to strike out that part of the appropriation.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, answered, that he could not say more on this subject than was disclosed by the report on this subject by the war department, in pursuance of the requisition of this house, and which was in possession of the house.

After some conversation, it appeared to be settled that the proper time for Mr. Cocke's motion would be when the question came before the house for concurrence in the appropriations agreed to by this committee.

And on motion of Mr. Clay, this bill having been gone through, it was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the proposition of Mr. Cannon, directing the committee of the whole to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the military academy.

Whereupon a debate of three hours arose, of which it is not possible to crowd even a very brief report in this paper.

Mr. Clay submitted a resolution, "that it is inexpedient at this time to abolish the military academy at West Point."

Those who supported the affirmative and negative sides of this proposition, in debate, were as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Clay, Campbell, Foot, Tomlinson, Fuller, Smith, of Maryland, Smyth, of Virginia, Bloomfield, Brown, and Case.

Negative.—Messrs. Livermore, Ross, Stevens, Walker, Smith, of N. Carolina, and Cannon.

Among the supporters of the academy, Mr. Campbell, and perhaps others, were of opinion the number of students might be reduced one half, and of course the expenditure proportionably.

A motion was made to strike out the syllable *in* from Mr. Clay's motion, so as to make it read expedient instead of inexpedient. This motion was negatived after a division, in which it was supported by forty-one votes.

And Mr. Clay's motion prevailed by a like majority.

The committee then rose and reported their agreement to this resolution; and also reported, with amendments, the military appropriation bill.

And the house adjourned.

Saturday, March 11.

The house proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1820.

On the question to concur in filling the blank for medical, hospital and quarter-master's stores, with 500,000 dollars, a debate was commenced by Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, opposition being made to it by him, on the ground of hostility to the Missouri expedition.

The further prosecution of that expedition was supported and opposed by the following gentlemen:

Affirmative—Messrs. Simkins, Strother, Smith, of Md. Cook, Quarles, Smith, of Virg. Rhea, and Sergeant.

Negative.—Messrs. Cocke, Storrs, Hardin, Ross, and Foot.

The question being taken on agreeing to the proposed sum of 500,000 dollars for this item of expenditure, was decided thus:—For this amount 70—Against it 75.

So the house refused to concur with the committee of the whole in filling the blank with this sum. And, without proceeding further in the bill,

The house adjourned.

Monday, March 13.

MISSOURI EXPEDITION.

The house then again proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1820.

And the question being on filling the blank for the quarter-master's department—the house having on Saturday refused to fill it with 500,000 dollars—

Mr. Cocke moved to fill it with 400,000; thus reducing it a hundred thousand, with a view to arresting the Missouri expedition.

Mr. Trimble moved to fill it with 480,000. He intimated his opinion, that, after what had passed indicative of the views of this house, and particularly under the present aspect of our foreign relations, the expedition would be restricted to the Council Bluffs. But, even in retracing its steps, &c. certain expenses must be incurred, to the same amount, or very nearly, as if the expedition had gone on.

Now again commenced the debate on the merits of the expedition to the Yellow Stone, or rather to the Mandan villages; when the following gentlemen supported and opposed the prosecution of the expedition.

Affirmative.—Messrs. Holmes, Strother, Brown, Ford, Gross, of N. York, Cook, Nelson, and Rhea.

Negative.—Messrs. Southard, Floyd, Johnson, Cocke, Foot, and Storrs.

Mr. Holmes had moved to fill the blank with 495,000 dollars; being, in effect, a proposition to retain the appropriation for the prosecution of the Missouri expedition to its ultimate objects.

At the close of the debate, the question on this proposition was decided, by yeas and nays, by the following vote:

For that sum,	77
Against it,	88

On Mr. Trimble's motion, the vote was—

For his motion,	77
Against it,	84

On the motion of Mr. Cobb to fill the blank with 450,000 dollars, (predicated on the maintenance of the expedition at the Council Bluffs,) the question was not taken by yeas and nays, but was decided affirmatively, by a large majority.

And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, March 14.

Mr. Smith, of Md. presented a petition of sundry merchants and underwriters in the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, praying to be indemnified for spoliations committed on their property on the high seas by French cruizers, between the years 1793 and 1798, under the authority of illegal orders and decrees issued by the government of France; their claims upon which for redress were relinquished by the government of the United States in the convention of the 30th Sept. 1800: and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smyth, of Va. from the committee on military affairs, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That so much of any act as unites the military academy with the corps of engineers, and subjects the professors, assistant professors, and teachers, (not being officers of the army of the U. States,) and cadets of the said academy, to martial law, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That the superintendant and professors, or a majority of them, shall constitute a court for the trial of cadets charged with conduct unbecoming a gentleman, insubordination, neglect of duty, or other offence against law or morality, and may sentence any cadet found guilty, according to the nature of the offence, to be censured, suspended, or dismissed from the academy.

And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States shall have authority to appoint visitors of the said academy, to direct examinations and reports to be made, to prescribe the course of instruction which shall be observed, and to make rules for the regulation, management, and control of the said academy.

And be it further enacted, That every cadet hereafter to be admitted, shall be healthy and well formed, and shall, together with his father or guardian, sign a promise in writing that he will, if he shall be appointed an officer in the army of the United States, serve five years, unless sooner discharged; and on failure to perform such promise, the cadet so failing, and his father or guardian, shall be jointly and severally liable to pay to the United States the expense of the education of such cadet.

The bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Slocumb, the committee on the judiciary was instructed to inquire and report to this house, whether any, and, if any, what measures are necessary to be taken for the greater security of debts due the United States in consequence of certain loans of powder, lead and other munitions, belonging to government, having been made to private citizens by any officer of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, it was

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house any information which may have been received by the department of state, or other executive department, of the amount of claims of the citizens of the United States for Spanish spoliations upon their property and commerce, or those for which the Spanish government is held responsible.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, a committee was ordered to be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the satisfaction of unlocated warrants which have issued to officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on the continental establishment; and also for emanation of patents in cases where locations have been made and patents not obtained.

Mr. Bloomfield submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Brigadier General Boyd, of the army of the United States, in the late war with Great Britain, be admitted within the house of representatives.

The said resolution being read, Mr. Floyd moved to lay the same on the table; which motion was negatived, and

The resolve was agreed to.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1820.

The item of fortifications next presenting itself for consideration—and the question being on concurrence with the committee of the whole in filling the blank for the amount with the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Butler, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Cocke, opposed the filling the blank with the amount, and Mr. Smith, of Md. defended it.

The question was decided affirmatively, by yeas and nays, 103 votes to 51.

The next question was on concurring in the appropriation for contingent expences, books, maps, &c. for the military academy.

To try the sense of the house on the question of appropriating any thing for that institution, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and was decided in favor of the appropriation by 111 votes to 42.

On the question to concur with the committee of the whole in striking out the clause making an appropriation for the completion of the arsenal at Augusta, in Georgia—

Some debate took place between Messrs. Cobb, Smith, of Md. Reid, and Cuthbert, on the subject. When, on the question being taken, the house refused to strike out that clause; and agreed to fill the blank with the sum of 27,000 dollars, viz. 25,000 for completing the arsenal, and 2,000 dollars for draining the marsh near it.

The next item which excited attention was that which embraces an appropriation of 2,776,000 for the payment of the military and revolutionary pensioners. Hereupon arose a debate; of which we have not room to trace even the outlines. It began by Mr. Barbour's objecting to the amount of this appropriation, because of his intention to propose certain restrictive provisions on the subject, which, if adopted, would reduce the number of revolutionary pensioners. The debate was kept up with some animation until near 4 o'clock; when the house decided, by yeas and nays, to agree to the above amount of appropriation, being necessary to the payment of the pensions actually granted.

The bill was then at length ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 15.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the war department, transmitting statements of the sums which have been actually paid since the peace establishment, to the general officers and their staff, specifying particularly on what account, to whom, and when, paid—rendered in obedience to a resolution of this house.

On motion of Mr. Hooks the committee on commerce were instructed to inquire into the expediency of having buoys placed on certain parts of the coast and inlets of the state of North Carolina, to direct vessels into the different channels.

On motion of Mr. Rankin, the committee of commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at the mouth of Pascagoula, in the state of Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to lay before this house the amount of money received under the act providing for the deduction of two per cent. from the sale of prizes captured by private armed vessels, and condemned under the laws of the United States, for the benefit of the disabled officers and seamen of such private armed vessels. Also, the number of invalids, together with the amount of their pensions charged upon that fund, as well as the amount paid to the widows and children of such officers and seamen, slain in such service, and the amount of the balance, if any, remaining in the hands of the treasurer of the above fund, unapplied.

Mr. Slocumb moved to proceed to the consideration of the resolution offered by him, for fixing a period for the termination of the present session: and the motion to take it up was negatived.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment during the year 1820, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole on the appropriation bill for the payment of the civil list.

Considerable discussion took place on some of the items of the bill; particularly on that, appropriating the salary of a thousand dollars to the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court. A motion to strike out that clause failed by a large majority.

The committee had not gone through the bill at half past three o'clock: when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

And the house adjourned.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Charleston, March 13

By the ship Meteor, captain Glover, arrived on Saturday afternoon, in the extraordinary short passage of 28 days from Liverpool, which place she left on the 11th ultimo, we have received London papers to the 8th ult. inclusive.

George the 3d, king of England, died at Windsor on the evening of the 24th of January, in the 82d year of his age, and in the 59th year of his reign. He was born on the 4th of June, 1738, and succeeded his grand father George the 2d, on the 25th of October, 1760.

The duke of Kent died about a week before his venerable father—and the late prince regent, now George the 4th, had been dangerously ill, but was considered better at the last dates.

The prince regent had been publicly proclaimed king throughout the United Kingdom. A proclamation for this purpose was read in the different cities, towns, &c. at periods previously notified, and immense concourses of people generally attended.

In the national distress, occasioned by the death of the late king, and the duke of Kent, and the illness of the new king, George the 4th, all remembrance of the radicals appears to be absorbed—scarcely a word is said about them in any of our papers.

The winter in England had been very severe. The mails between England and Scotland were repeatedly retarded, in the month of January, by the snow.

Several persons had been tried and convicted at Manchester, for illegal training and drilling, and sentenced to imprisonment—in most cases to three and six months—in one for three years.

Ireland is in a disturbed state. Several private individuals, of some standing, had been assassinated from political causes.

Troops were embarking at Liverpool, for Ireland; the disturbances in that country rendering an additional military force necessary.

There had been a great flood of the river Lee, which inundated a considerable part of the city of Cork. The houses had at least four or five feet of water on the ground floor. Hammond's marsh, Clark's marsh, Hanover street, Nile street, Cross street, and all the lanes by which they are intersected, presented an uninterrupted sheet of water, on which were rapidly hurried along fragments of furniture, tables, chairs, &c.

A report prevailed in London on the 8th of Feb. of the death of Mr. Grattan, in Ireland. But Irish papers received that day contradicted the report; and add, that he had perfectly recovered from the indisposition which occasioned it.

There had been the most destructive inundations in Holland. Many villages were under water, and in some places entire houses, with all their inhabitants, were swept away.

"Hague, January 28.

"In the dreadful situation of the districts inundated by the prodigious rise of the waters, it is some consolation to see the anxious attention of his majesty to the distress of the suf-

Besides the noble gift of 100, ...a, his majesty has repaired ...on to several of the places ...n distress. On the 25th he ...Guelders, whence the most ...g news had been received. ...27th he returned to the Hague ...mediately set out again for ..., accompanied by the prince ...nge and prince Frederick. All ...counts of the disasters caused ... inundations and the bursting ...dykes, are of the most afflict- ...ature. In the Betuwe 72 villa- ...re under water."

LATE FROM SPAIN.

...ract of a letter from Madrid, dated the 25th of January.

The garrison of the fortified ar- ...l of La Caracca was composed ...00 men, of whom one half were ...the battalion of Soria, and the ...r of that of Valencay. They have ...rendered the post to the Insur- ...ts, with whom they have made ...mmon cause.

"It is believed that several offi- ...rs of the army, which takes the ...le of the Constitutional Army, have ...ceived missions to different provin- ...s of the peninsula, and have set ...t.

"Governor Valdez, formerly ...ng's lieutenant at Cadez, is dis- ...laced. It is not known whether it ...s by order of the court. He has ...spread, on the subject, very extraor- ...dinary reports. If the insurgents are masters of the Cortadura, it will establish a verbal communication between the centinels of Cadiz and the advanced posts of the insurgents. It is impossible to calculate the effect of such communications. The court is in much inquietude. Say what they will, the royal army, destined to reduce the insurrection, assembles but slowly, and presents not an imposing force, either in point of numbers, or of the spirit with which it is animated. The royal carabineers form the most solid part of it. This *corps d' elite*, when complete, does not consist of more than 500 men: it has had at all times, the privilege of living among the burgesses, and of not being barracked. It is more renowned for its firmness and courage in action, than for its good discipline.

"It is said that the Spanish ambassador has announced to the court, that affairs in Andalusia have taken a favourable turn. But it is said also, that a certain minister confessed this morning, to one of his nephews, that very disquieting news had been received from the same quarter."

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 14th instant.

Capt. Hathaway of the ship Wilmot, in 29 days from Rotterdam, informs us that he saw at that port a London paper of the 8th of Feb. which contained an account of the inhabitants of Cadiz opening the gates of that city to receive the insurgents and join them. The king's troops were also stated to have joined the insurgents; and it was said that FERDINAND WAS MISSING.

Reported Death of the King of Spain.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 13th inst.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port, on Saturday evening, of the ship Stephania, Captain Burke, in 26 days from Havre-de-Grace, the Editors of the Com. Adv. have received Paris papers to the 8th of Feb. The ship left Havre on the 15th, and one of the passengers informs, that a report had reached that place, of the death of the King of Spain. It was said that he went out at the head of his guards, to attack an advance party of the Insurgents, or, as they call themselves, National troops—that his guards went over to the Insurgent Standard; and that the Monarch, in attempting to escape, was slain. Another report as to the manner of his death, is, that the people of Madrid exhibited symptoms of an approaching riot; that the King ordered his guards to fire upon, and disperse the crowd; and that the order was refused, and the King assassinated. Whether either rumour is true, is yet uncertain. It is, however, evident, from the accounts published in the Paris papers, that the Insurgent cause in Spain is gaining strength, and that the revolutionary spirit, if not ultimately triumphant, will not easily be subdued.

One account from Madrid, to the 25th, states, that the Capital was then tranquil; that Cadiz still held out; that the king had directed his commander in chief, gen. Freyre, to proclaim an amnesty to the Insurgents, of which it was believed they would avail themselves; and that tranquility would thus be speedily restored throughout the kingdom.

Another account states, in substance, that the amnesty was indignantly rejected; that Cadiz was in the possession of the Insurgents; that the insurrection was general in the south of Spain, embracing the troops, clergy and people; that the Insurgent army was augmented to 30.000; that Madrid itself was "full of insurrection;" that some of the king's guards were massacred; and that the court was about to retire to Pampeluna, about 170 miles north east of Madrid, and within 42 miles of Bayonne, in France.

A Paris paper of the 5th of February, says—"It is announced this evening, that a courier from Spain, has brought the ambassador of that nation the official news of the insurrection at Cadiz, and of the entry of the Insurgent troops into that city.—It is stated that the gates of Cadiz were opened to the Constitional army, on the 23d of January.

[The next arrival, (probably the Spartan, which was to leave Cadiz, for Norfolk, toward the close of January) may furnish information less contradictory in its details, and more decisive as to the final result.—*Norfolk Herald.*]

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 29.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Charlotte Tasty," upon perusal, appears too incorrect for insertion. That peculiar style so necessary to the good effect of the piece, is not sufficiently preserved throughout; its intention is frequently lost sight of.

William B. Sparrow, who has for sometime been confined in the jail of this county for the murder of John Hunt, was on Saturday last brought before the honourable judge Murphy to receive his sentence. He is to be executed on Friday the 12th of May next.

Another Mail Robbery.

The carrier of the large southern mail was attacked about nine o'clock on the evening of the 9th instant, about three miles from New-Haven, on his way from the south, by a man on foot, and the mail, together with the horse and sulkey in which it was carried, taken from him by threats and violence. But in less than twenty-four hours the mail was recovered, and it is believed all the property which had been taken from it, with the exception of ten or twelve dollars, and the villain was taken and lodged in prison at New-Haven.

The editor of the Norfolk Herald, after some remarks on the late news from Spain, concludes thus: "As for Ferdinand, whether he is dead or missing, or whether he is quietly seated on his throne, (according to the various accounts we have of him) time must determine—at present all is vague rumour and conjecture. Of one thing, however, we may be assured: he will never voluntarily put himself in a situation whereby his *precious* life may be jeopardized; and if he finds there is a likelihood of the revolution succeeding, he will be off in time to "save his bacon." We are taught by divine precept to "lay up our treasure in heaven," so that we may enjoy it after this life; but Ferdinand having laid up *his* treasure in the *Bank of England*, will no doubt do his best to secure to himself the enjoyment of it *in this life*. It is more than twelve months since we informed our readers of the fact of his having deposited in the Bank of England thirty-five millions of dollars on his own account—a fact which we had from highly respectable authority, and which we then looked upon to be ominous of his abdication at no very distant date; and every view we have since taken of the circumstances and situation of the Spanish *nation*, only serves to convince us that the revolution now commenced will not stop short of a radical change in the government."

We learn, with great pleasure, that Captain Macdonough has been appointed to command the line of battle ship now building at New York, when she shall be in a state to receive her commander. Captain Macdonough having become sensible that the course pursued by the Court Martial, of which he was a member, and which led to the officers composing said court being ordered home, was incorrect, with that magnanimity which bespeaks a great mind, acknowledged his error to the chief of the Navy Department, who has taken the earliest opportunity of restoring this gallant officer to the service. This appointment will of course afford additional pleasure, when it is recollected that it is made without impairing that subordination which is so essential to our naval service. *Nat. Intel.*

Mr. Noah in a late discourse at the consecration of a Jewish Synagogue in New York, states, "There are upwards of seven millions of Jews known to be in existence throughout the world—a number greater than at any former period of their history, and possessing more wealth, activity, influence and talents than any body of people on earth of equal extent. The signal for breaking the Turkish sceptre in Europe will probably be their emancipation; they will deliver the north of Africa from its oppressors; they will establish civilization in Europe and Turkey, and revive commerce and arts in Greece; they will march in triumphant numbers, and repossess themselves of Syria, and take their rank among the governments of the earth."

The Jews.—The New York legislature have rejected the bill for the sale of Grand Island, to M. M. Noah, as an asylum for the persecuted Jews of Europe, and other parts of the world. The assembly may have acted wisely, inasmuch as the location of the Jews at that place, would have had the appearance of giving an establishment to a particular class of religious people, in preference to others, who are equally entitled to public aid and assistance. Upon this ground, the legislature certainly acted correctly. We never wish to witness in our land, a preference given to any one religious sect. It is sufficient that all are protected in their just rights and privileges, and so long as this strict impartiality is religiously observed, none can or ought to murmur, at the refusal of the legislature of New York to pass the bill reported by the committee appointed to take Mr. Noah's petition into consideration.

It cannot be overlooked, that in refusing the application of Mr. Noah, New York has lost an opportunity of being greatly benefited by the immense wealth which a community of Jews would have necessarily carried into that state. This wealth is at this time literally locked up in Europe, because of the persecutions which have been commenced against that unhappy race in that *enlightened* section of the world.—This wealth must be circulated some where; and our free institutions, together with the liberality of the American people, invite them to an asylum in this land of liberty, where the cry of *hep! hep!* will no longer astound their ears; and where, reposing under the protection of a just government, they will learn to forget their sorrows and their misfortunes, there being none here to make them afraid. *Petersburg Repub.*

Domestic Manufacture.—A manufactory of Stone-Ware has lately been established in this place by Messrs. Gurdon Robins & Co.; and from the samples exhibited, the quality appears to be equal to the ware imported from abroad. We have no doubt that this undertaking is calculated to benefit the public; we therefore hope that it may be liberally encouraged. *Fayetteville Gaz.*

Concord, Cabarrus County, N. C. March 4.

MINERAL SPRING.

Messrs. Editors—A Mineral Spring was recently discovered in this town, by Dr. Davis. From the effects which the water has produced on those who have tried it, I anticipate the most flattering results. The water is an unusually strong Chalybeate.—It is impregnated with the oxide of iron. Several interesting chemical tests have been made, which prove beyond a doubt, that this water acts as a powerful tonic. As soon as this water may be fully analized, an exact account of its component parts shall be made public. From the healthiness of this place, independent of the Mineral Spring, it is presumed that many persons from the south, will find this an agreeable retreat through the summer and autumnal seasons. Many persons who have visited the Catawba and other Mineral Springs, and who have seen this, say that it is much stronger than any they ever saw. There is not an earthly doubt upon my mind, but this water is as salubrious in every respect as any mineral water in the state. I have, therefore, deemed it my duty to make it known in a public manner, so that those who may be afflicted with diseases common to the southern part of the United States, may realize the benefits of the water. CIVIS.

Fayetteville Gaz.

The ship Orleans, and brig Feliciana, which sailed from Philadelphia on the 11th inst. for New Orleans, had on board between 4 and 500 troops to be landed at Appalachicola.

A small ... of the legislature of Ohio, in looking into the concerns of the treasury, find a deficiency of about $5000. An impeachment was to follow.

Murder, Outrage and Robbery.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Norfolk Herald, dated,

"Suffolk, March 11, 1820.

"I have to communicate to you intelligence of the most diabolical acts of murder and robbery that have ever occurred in this or any of the adjacent counties within my remembrance.

"You will recollect Robert Riddick, Esq.* of Gates county, N. C. the gentleman whom you called to see some years ago on your way to Wynton.—On the night before last he went out of his house on some ordinary occasion, and in a few minutes after was shot at and killed on the spot!! This is supposed to have been the act of a negro, but no discovery has yet been made of the murderer.

"About 10 or 12 days ago five men went to the house of Mr. Jethro Pendar, near Wynton, and attacked him while in bed, and after beating him dreadfully, left him, as they supposed, dead. They then proceeded to rob the house, and carried off with them a trunk containing about $260, which they rifled, and left the trunk in a wood near the house. The poor man however, recovered, and sent for two of his next neighbors, who very readily came to his assistance, when one was immediately recognized by Pendar's grand daughter to be one of the robbers, who upon her information was taken into custody. He acknowledged that he was one of the party, and gave information of the other four, who are all safely lodged in Wynton jail, and a guard set to prevent their escape. The above information I have just received from a gentleman of the first respectability who resides in Wynton."

* Mr. Reddick was nearly 60 years of age; a worthy and substantial farmer; resided on the main road from Suffolk to Edenton, about 15 miles from the former. He has left several children, most of whom are settled in life, and occupy respectable stations in society. [*Ed. Her.*

A copy of a French translation of Brackenridge's History of our late War with Great Britain, has been received in this city by a late arrival at New York. The translation is by Mr. De Dalmas. The undertaking to publish such a work in France proves of itself that the history of our country, and its onward march, excite no little attention there.

The same vessel brought a copy of a letter from the distinguished La Fayette, on the occasion of the presentation to him, by the French author, of a copy of his work. The following translation of that letter, we known, will be acceptable to our readers. *Nat. Intel.*

Copy of a letter from general La Fayette, in answer to one from M. A. de Dalmas, presenting him a copy of his translation of Brackenridge's History of the last War, 2 vols. 8vo. with a map.

Paris, 25th Jan. 1820.

I have received, with as much pleasure as thankfulness, the excellent translation of a work, interesting to me from so many considerations. Our young American army, and the invincible navy of the United States, have given great satisfaction to the old soldiers of Independence. The battle which closed this, that of New Orleans, is one of the most curious phenomena of military history, and one of the best arguments in favour of the employment of militia to resist the attacks of regular troops.

Accept the assurances, &c.

LA FAYETTE.

The Ninth Book of the *Memoirs of Napoleon*, written by himself, was published at Paris, in a mutilated form, about the 10th of January. Two thousand copies were sold on the first day; and on the following morning, the remainder of the edition was seized by the police. The whole work is now printing in London, both in French and English. One of the London papers observes, that this London edition "will be printed accurately from the original St. Helena Manuscript in the hands of Doctor O'Meara."

The Turkish Bible.—Through the indefatigable attention of professor Kieffer, the editor, aided by the advice of baron Sylvester de Cacy, the New Testament having been completed at Paris, preparations are making to accomplish the printing of the whole bible, under the same superintendance, with all practicable dispatch.

A Noble Act.—Sir Joseph Banks, in consequence of the very depressed state of the agricultural interest, has given directions to his agent, to make such reductions of rent as may enable his numerous tenantry to meet the emergencies of the times; remarking, "that opulence would afford him no enjoyments, could he believe that the comforts of his tenants and dependants underwent any diminution."

The mob have again insulted the Jews at Copenhagen. During the Christmas ..., the windows of the houses of the principal Jewish merchants were destroyed. The cavalry were called out and prevented further excess.

Assassination of the Viceroy of Fez.

Advices from the dominions of the emperor of Morocco, state, that the Moors had been so incensed against the Viceroy of Fez, for some arbitrary measures which he had thought proper to adopt, that they attacked him openly at the doors of his palace, assassinated him, and afterwards tore his body to pieces. The same advices add, that the plague had entirely subsided in Barbary.

Important from South America.

Capt. Lowe, of the schooner Betsey Ann, touched at Puerto Cabello on the 25th Jan. at which time the place was tranquil, and appeared to be well garrisoned. On the 18th Feb. left Santa Martha—on the day previous, an express had arrived from Maracaibo, stating the approach of the patriots. A proclamation was immediately issued, drums beat, &c. It was presumed that both Maracaibo and Santa Martha would fall into the possession of the patriots in a very short time. These were the first movements of their forces from New Granada towards Venezuela. Bolivar had left a garrison in St. Fee de Bogota, so that it would appear that the accounts of the royalists having again possession of that capital are unfounded. Captain Lowe's informant had no doubt of the success of the patriots. *Balt. Amer.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by Willie Shaw, esq. Mr. *Richard Peacock* to Miss *Elizabeth Palmer*, daughter of Martin Palmer, of this county.

DIED,

On Friday last, after a lingering illness, Miss *Rebecca Holden*, daughter of major Isaac Holden, of this county.

On the 28th ultimo, Mrs. *Eliza H. Carter*, of Camden, S. C. in the prime of life and pride of youth. In the death of this lady, society has met with a serious loss. Mrs. Carter was the eldest daughter of major M'Clelland of Salisbury, in this state.

In Fayetteville, on Thursday the 2d instant, Mrs. *Ann Southerland*, in the 83d year of her age, and for the last fifty years a resident of that place, during which time she always supported an unblemished character, and died, as she had lived, a Christian, leaving behind a numerous train of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

"Why should we mourn departed friends,
When Jesus calls them home!"

Fayetteville Gaz.

At his residence in Iredell county, on the 5th instant, *James Stevenson*, sen. a native of the kingdom of Ireland, but for many years a citizen of said county. He had nearly completed his 90th year, and left a widow one year older than himself, with whom he had lived since their marriage 65 years. Their lineal descendants, as nearly as can be ascertained, alive at this time, amount to 208. Although by his industry and economy he might be said to be wealthy for several years before his death, yet he always preferred the plain and simple manner of living to which he had been accustomed in early life, to the refined but expensive manners of the present day. *Raleigh Star.*

80 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Johnston county, N. C on the 2d instant, Kimbre Vinson and Larkin Vinson, aged about twenty-two and fourteen years. They carried off with them five Negroes, viz. Jack, aged about forty-two, a woman, aged about twenty-six, and three children, boys, the eldest about five years of age. Jack is about five feet eleven inches high; the woman is over the common size, and far advanced in pregnancy. They carried off with them an old chair, both shafts broken, and a small poor bay mare, with a blaze face. It is supposed they are aiming for Georgia or Alabama. Thirty dollars will be given by us for securing the Negroes so that we get them again, and all reasonable charges paid.

Samuel G Smith,
Ray Helme.

Should the above described Negroes be caught or heard of, we wish information to be given to the post master at Smithfield, N. C.

March 25, 1820. 8—3w

☞ The editors of the Carolina Observer, Fayetteville, and the Raleigh Star, are requested to give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

Information Solicited.

ABOUT ten years since, a boy by the name of *JOSHUA HOTCHKISS*, an apprentice to James Chaplin, of New Haven, disappeared, and no information has since been obtained of him. Any person who can give intelligence relative to said Hotchkiss, by directing a line to the Herald office, New Haven, will confer a great obligation on his anxious friends.

New Haven, (Conn.) Feb. 29, 1820.

☞ The editors of papers throughout the United States, are requested to give circulation to the above advertisement.

BLANKS,
of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

London Feb 4.

On Sunday last Mr. Sicard, formerly a member of the household of her royal highness the princess of Wales, and since her departure to the continent acting as her agent in London, arrived at Dover, where he embarked immediately for France. While at Dover, he stated himself to be the bearer of letters to the queen, that he was directed to proceed in the first instance to Leghorn, and in the event of her not being there, to seek her until he found her residence, and accompany her majesty to England with all possible speed.

A ministerial journal says, "The establishment of the king will be fixed, and a new provision made for the queen, her income as princess of Wales naturally ceasing with the new circumstances that have arisen. There being no longer a prince of Wales, the revenue of the duchy of Cornwall will probably be brought in aid of the civil list; and we are well assured that every measure of economy, consistent with the public service, will be adopted."

Some doubts having arisen as to the constitutional propriety of the commander in chief of the forces and heir presumptive to the throne being united in the same personage, it is understood that his royal highness the duke of York has signified his intention of giving in his resignation immediately on the arrival of the duke of Cambridge, who will succeed his royal brother as commander of the army. The successor of the duke of Cambridge in the government of Hanover is not yet mentioned.

The usual practice of taking out new patents of office, on the accession of a new sovereign, has been rendered unnecessary by the 57th of his late majesty, chap. 45, which was introduced by the late Mr. Ponsonby, and which provides, "That all and every person and persons who upon the day of the demise of his present majesty shall hold any office, civil or military, under the crown, during pleasure, shall, under and by virtue of this act, and without any new or other patent, commission, warrant, or authority, continue and be entitled in all respects, notwithstanding the demise of his majesty, to hold and enjoy the same."

Act of Grace.—There are certain points of order peculiar to the passing of this bill; they are as follow:—The bill is sent to the lords, and being signed by the king, the house of commons, out of duty and respect to his majesty, from whose bounty and goodness this bill flows, read the bill but *once*, and pass it; this is an extraordinary proceeding, in which the general uses of the house are dispensed with. All the members, too, remain uncovered during the reading of this bill, it being signed by the king.

The General Mourning.—The present mourning will probably be one of the most general and the deepest ever known in consequence of the death of a sovereign. All classes will be desirous of showing this outward mark of esteem for the worth and virtues of our late revered and lamented monarch. Crape hat-bands are already worn by persons of the higher ranks, and will no doubt, become universal, especially when it is considered that our manufactures will be benefitted at the same time that a due tribute of respect will be paid to departed majesty.

There was no return of reason in his majesty, which might have only served to torture him with a sense of what he had lost and what he was about to lose. He died in a state of insensibility which prevented him from missing the aged partner of his throne, and his beloved grandchild. A few days before his death, he became reduced almost to a skeleton. It was evident that his blood was becoming torpid and chilly; for though artificial means were used to raise the temperature of his apartments, yet he continued to manifest increasing suffering from cold. Among other distressing proofs of his debility and approaching dissolution, he lost his remaining teeth; he also lost his appetite, which had been previously so hearty, that it had been usual to medicate his food in order to procure digestion, and prevent any injury from the tendency to excessive indulgence. It was not however till within two days of his decease that he kept his bed entirely, though for several days past he had not risen at his accustomed early hour.

From the London Statesman of January 31.

Of the princess Caroline, now become queen consort, and for whom a tender sentiment of sympathy and regard is rising and fast spreading on many grounds, and more especially on that of having, by the death of the late king, acquired new constitutional rights as queen, but losing her provision of 30,000*l.* much may be said, and something must be done. She is without a certain income to the amount of a single shilling, because she ceases to be that person to whom the money was granted. The distressing predicament in which she stands renders the publishing the two following letters almost a duty on us. Our readers may depend upon their genuineness.

Extract of a letter from Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, dated Marseilles, December 26, 1819.

During the five years of my long absence from my dear old England, I can assure you it has been the first real happy moments I felt, having received such satisfactory information respecting the feelings of the people of England towards me. It has been the most gratifying communication to my mind, and, I trust to Heaven, I shall ever continue to deserve their good opinion. My traducers and enemies in England have again held secret inquisition at Milan, through the means of spies and many old servants, who have been sent from the house for bad conduct.

A Mr. C——, Mr. P——, a colonel B——, and lord S——, have been making all sorts of inquiry into my private conduct. My legal advisers were informed of this in April last, and I should have gone to London at that period, had I not been otherwise advised, it being the wish of my legal advisers that they should first see me in France. I came to Lyons for that purpose, and, after waiting anxiously their arrival for some weeks, I found they could not meet me. The air being too cold for my health, I took the resolution of fixing my winter residence at Marseilles, where I have been two months, and expected to see my legal advisers, but I have been again disappointed, and Heaven knows when they will be able to meet me. I have been much alarmed about a rumour relating to our ever-beloved and lamented king's health; if on the event of any thing happening to our revered monarch, I put my only trust in the generosity of the great nation to protect me from the hands of my enemies. I have the pleasure to inform you that all my debts in England and Italy have been paid.

CAROLINE, Princess of Wales.

Extract of a letter from Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, dated Marseilles, the 6th January, 1820.

I should not have taken up my pen so soon to trouble you, if I had not received this morning a letter from Paris, from a particular friend, which communication stated to me, that the English ambassador mentioned the impossibility of his paying me due respect, and assured my friend that the government at Paris, he feared, would make my residence there far from agreeable, and my friend advised me not to visit Paris under such circumstances. I never had any wish to visit that metropolis, but the desire alone of seeing my legal advisers, and that was the sole object of my travelling into France. I am so uncomfortable here, under such a government, that I intend leaving Marseilles on the 20th of this month, and shall return into Italy.

In case my presence should be necessary in England, I will come by sea, and not expose myself to the possibility of being badly received by the family of the Bourbons. The present king, when in a distressed situation, was well received by my late father's court at Brunswick Palace, and every comfort was offered to him; but such great personages have the talent to forget where they have received civilities. In a strange country I think the daughter should at least have been kindly received, without pomp or parade, but in a friendly way; that was all I expected, as I travelled *incognita*.

CAROLINE, Princess of Wales.

It is well known that a bill has for some time been in preparation for *degrading* the princess, now absolutely queen consort. It would, but for this emergency, have been offered to parliament. It is at an end now. What steps will be taken we know not, but we do know that this unhappy lady has many powerful friends in Britain, and they will increase in number every hour. Parties will be formed on both sides, and it is impossible to say what may be the consequence. She is now a public person, exempt and distinct from her husband by the very constitution itself, and not like other married women. There are many things she can do by the laws of England without the consent of her lord: and in this particular she agrees with the *Augusta*, or *piisima regina conjux divi imperatoris* of the Roman laws. The queen of England hath separate courts and officers distinct from the king's, not only in matters of ceremony, but even of law; and her attorney and solicitor general are entitled to a place within the bar of his majesty's courts, together with the king's counsel. In short, she is in all legal proceedings looked upon as a *feme sole*, and not as a married woman, and therefore she has the power of transacting her own concerns, without the intervention of the king, as if she were an unmarried woman. Her enemies must be cautious how they act now, for although she is in all respects a subject (not being a queen regent), yet, in point of the security of her life and person, she is put on the same footing with the king. It is equally treason by the statute of the 25th Edward III. to compass or imagine her death.

Paris, Feb 25.

It is asserted in a letter from Madrid, that the king of Spain has demanded of the king of France an aid of 25,000 men to reduce the rebels to obedience.

The Spanish ambassador has addressed a note to our government, requesting it to cause the conduct of the Spanish Libereaux, residing in Paris, to be observed, and to issue orders that no passports be delivered them.

The latest accounts from Madrid are to the 15th. A private letter of that date states, "that the commotion among the troops destined for South America, need not excite any alarm as to the tranquility of Spain." Another letter says—"No accounts from Cadiz—the government publishes nothing: all is alarm."

The Spanish ambassador had an audience with the king of France on the 22d.

Feb. 26.

The news from Spain continues to be alarming, as affecting the Spanish government. The insurgents are said to amount to 24,000 men, exclusive of many citizens, ready to take up arms. A private letter says, "Cadiz is taken." It is affirmed that general Freyre is authorized to offer to the insurgents, in the name of the king, a formal constitution.

It is said, at the request of the Spanish ambassador, two French ships of war left Rochefort, to cruize off Bayonne.

VESUVIUS.

The following interesting account of a late eruption of mount Vesuvius is extracted from a German paper.

"Naples, Dec. 7.

"Although Vesuvius for the last thirteen months has never ceased to pour forth streams of lava, its activity is now rather increased. The eruption of the 25th of November was much greater than for the last two years. It commenced during a terrible storm, amid showers of rain, snow, and hail, accompanied by a hurricane blowing from the south, and violent peals of thunder. On the previous day, strong explosions, which excited dismay in the neighbourhood, were heard in the crater. About four o'clock in the morning they were strongest, and a smart shock of an earthquake, which was felt as far as Naples, accompanied them. At the same time there rose from the mouth of the crater an immense pillar of fire, and a powerful stream of boiling lava rolled down the dark sides of the mountain with such velocity, that it traversed a space of more than a mile in less than an hour; and being divided into two streams, arrived before noon at the foot of the mountain. There it threatened with destruction Torre del Grece and Torre del l'Annunziata. In the latter place are singularly situated the manufactory of gunpowder, and the only foundery which the kingdom contains. Fortunately, the currents of lava grew cold as they descended; they lost themselves in the ravines, and did not touch the vineyards of the two neighbouring communes.

"M. De Gimbernat, counsellor of the legation of Bavaria, has attended to these different eruptions, which he saw commence on the 20th of October, 1818. He has observed that the torrent of lava issued from a new fissure, which extended itself from the edge of the crater to a depth of more than a hundred feet, in a vertical line. The breadth of the torrent of fire which rushed forth by this breach exceeded twenty-five feet, but it became a great deal larger on the declivity of the mountain, where it divided itself into two branches; the principal fell down a perpendicular precipice, forming a cascade of flame twenty-five feet high by twenty feet broad. After this fall the lava accumulated in the abyss below, upon the lava which had been deposited there in past ages; a part of it passed away by another precipice, and formed a second cascade, less steep, but more wide than the former. It was then lost in the gulf beneath for more than a quarter of an hour, but only to burst forth again for the third time, and to form a cascade of more than sixty feet in height, and thirty in breadth. The torrent then descended in a direct line, like a river on an inclined plane, of about a quarter of a league, and meeting a Vesuvian pyramid was again divided; these subdivisions multiplied to a great number, and at length were absorbed in the defiles at the foot of the mountain. Since this eruption, the velocity and quantity of the lava have diminished, but up to the 7th of December it continued to run through the issue of the crater; the agitation in the interior seems to continue the same, if one may judge by an unceasing noise there like thunder.

"A few days before the last eruption, M. De Gimbernat carried a barometer to the top of Vesuvius, where he discovered that its height was lessened by more than sixty feet since January 1819, in consequence of the frequent fallings of the crater. It appeared to have become still lower since that period, as the brow of the mountain on which the barometer was then placed, sunk two days after into the interior.

"It is very remarkable that, notwithstanding the agitation of Vesuvius, the well which M. de Gimbernat discovered a year ago near the concave of the old crater, still continues to supply pure and drinkable water, while a second well which he has discovered since, within twenty yards of the first, furnishes water strongly impregnated with caloric acid, the quantity of which varies from one day to another, in proportion to the activity of the volcano.

From the Northern Whig.

WOMAN.

When youth's light soul is bounding free,
Unknown to guile, untaught by art,
The eye of hope is fix'd on thee,
Fair idol of the heart.
Thou art the early golden light
Which skirts the morning sky;
The sun of life all warm and bright
That meets the raptured eye.

Child of the gay and gleaming heaven,
Sent down to bless us here,
To thee the glorious boon is given,
To check affliction's tear;
To watch o'er sorrow's wasting form,
And light the beamless eye;
To soothe the heart no longer warm,
And calm the heaving sigh.

How fond we turn, in joyous youth,
To meet thy smile divine,
To rest upon thy love and truth,
And worship at thy shrine:
Sylph of a purer, brighter sphere!
From heaven's enchanted bowers
Thou camest—to make existence dear,
And deck its way with flowers.

Thine is the soul bewitching power
Of love's delightful thrill;
Thine is the soft and tranquil hour,
When each dark thought is still.
But thine is ne'er the heart of clay
That spurns another's woe,
Unbiest with feeling's genial ray,
Cold as the mountain snow.

To thee we fly, with grief oppress'd—
And when its shaft takes wing,
And when the arrow writhes the breast,
Thou healest all its sting.
Woman—thou comest, charm of life,
A calm along its sea;
And the asylum from its strife
Is only found in thee. FLORIO.

A LECTURE TO BIGOTS.

Anecdote of M. de Belmas, the present Bishop of Cambray.

The village of Maulde, on the Scheldt, near the town of Montagne, one of the best military positions in French Flanders, has a population of about 1200 souls. A young divine from the university of Louvain was appointed curate of its Catholic Church. Supposing his bishop to be as intolerant as himself, and with a view to recommend himself to a better living, he began a course of sermons by abusing the Protestants.—"If you do not amend," said he, "and every one of you speedily put your offering in the box for the keeping of the seminary of young priests at Cambray, you will be damned as the Protestants of the Rue Chorette."—This Rue Chorette is the part of the village inhabited by the Protestants. The sub-prefect of Douay, who is a Catholic himself, having heard of the extraordinary conduct of this stranger, the new curate, immediately represented him to the bishop, who instantly summoned the adventurer to Cambray, and reproved him nearly in the following words: "Did you, sir, use the following expressions in your pulpit last Sunday fortnight against the Protestants of your parish?" Here the reverend bishop repeated them, and the curate replied, "Yes, my lord, I did." "Then, sir," said the bishop, "you have proved yourself unworthy of the charge entrusted to you; but you must retract, and I shall watch over you for a time, to see that you behave as a good Christian pastor ought to do. I order you to acknowledge your error next Sunday, and beg your Protestant brethren to forgive you. The mayor of your village will send me a copy of your recantation, signed by him and by yourself. You cannot be ignorant, sir," continued the bishop, "that the Protestant religion is entitled to the protection of the law, and its professors to Christian charity. Whatever may be your private opinion, you have no right to abuse the creed of three or four millions of Frenchmen. I understand, that the Protestants of Maulde are, to a man, moral and orderly; that they are good fathers, good husbands, good citizens, and the best and wealthiest farmers of the parish. Such men you should hold forth as an example to your parishoners, instead of pointing them out as fit objects for hatred and persecution."

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

"IT 'S 'BARGO TIMES."

MR. EDITOR,

Not long since I was standing near where two coloured people were bargaining. One had a knife which he proposed to sell; but on mentioning the price, the other thought it rather extravagant, and said he could not give it, for "it 's 'bargo times." The words "'bargo times" were what drew my attention, and I could not help smiling at the expression. Reflecting upon it after I had left them, I thought that although an awkward expression, it contained a good deal of meaning.

Now, Sir, when I see a young man lay out three or four months' wages, for a watch chain, or a pair of seals, or for a fine coat, when one of a lower price would do as well, I think he had better remember Toney's expression "it 's 'bargo times," and buy one which is better suited to his circumstances.

When I see a farmer who has a large family to maintain, permit his daughters at the end of the year to run to the store and lay out his whole year's labour in fine silk dresses, or to a silver smith's to buy ear rings and breast pins; thinks I, that man had better take care, or he will soon have to say with Toney, "it 's 'bargo times."

Now, Mr. Editor, I am as fond as any person of seeing young people (and old ones too) decently dressed; but I am averse to seeing them exceed their means, to dress excessively fine; let them dress according to their circumstances, and they will be equally, if not more respected, at least by the thinking part of the community. ECONOMY.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

Paper was not made earlier than the fourteenth century—and printing in the century following. The art of reading made very slow progress. To encourage it in England, the capital punishment of death was remitted, if the criminal could read, which is termed "Benefit of Clergy." Yet so small an edition of the Bible as 600 copies, translated into English, in the time of Henry VIII. was not wholly sold off in three years.

ANECDOTE.

A traveller having put up at a country tavern, where a number of neighbouring farmers had collected, and hearing them tell several 'tough stories' about their cattle, sheep, &c. he begged leave to offer a story. A neighbour of his having a sickly sheep, turned him out to pasture with perfect indifference; brought him in at the fall, fed him attentively for a while—and how much tallow do you think the sheep had? 'Ten pounds,' says one; 'fourteen,' says another; 'twenty,' says a third; till they all became impatient to know the weight the extraordinary sheep, when one having asked, 'how much tallow did he have?' "I don't know," (replied the stranger,) "but *I guess not much!*"